



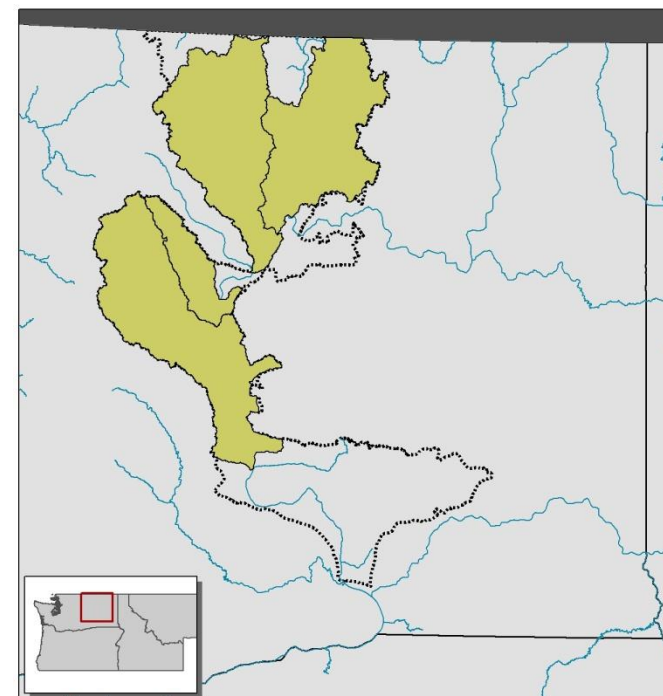


# UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER STEELHEAD: 2000-2009

## ESA LISTING STATUS: Threatened 2009

Population	Trend category	Trend (slope of ln natural-origin abundance)	10-year Spawning Abundance 2000-2009 black= natural-origin, line= total	10-year Geometric Mean (Total Spawners)	10-year Geometric Mean (Natural-origin Spawners)
Wenatchee River	No trend	0.02		2089	795
Entiat River	No trend	0.03		510	112
Methow River	No trend	0.06		3849	468
Okanogan River	No trend	0.05		2100	147



## DPS ABUNDANCE TREND:

**NO TREND**

Trend Category	# of populations
Increasing	0
No trend	4
Decreasing	0

Spawning abundance estimates were available for all 4 populations through 2009. All populations had 'no trend' therefore the ESU is considered to have 'no trend' though there was considerable variability over the 10 year period.

Abundance is only 1 of 4 Viable Salmonid Population indicators. The other factors - productivity, diversity, spatial structure - also influence ESU status.

This summary sheet contains abundance trend information compiled from state and tribal sources using methodologies developed by the NWFSC Technical Recovery Teams. It is intended for summary information purposes; please see <http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/> for more detailed information on population and ESU status. Trend was calculated as the slope of the linear regression of log transformed natural origin spawning abundance over the last 10 years of available data. See [Good et al. \(2005\)](#) for details. Trends with a  $p$ -value < 0.05 were classified as "no trend".